



ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE  
WORKING  
OF THE  
MAYO COLLEGE,  
AJMER  
FOR  
1934-35



# Report on the Working of the Mayo College 1934-35.

1. Management.—At a meeting of the General Council of the College held on December 17th, 1934, His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur were unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Council for the year commencing August 26th, 1935. Of the nominated members of the Council during the year under the report Mr. C. H. Gidney, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, took the place of Major G. L. Betham, C.I.E., M.C., as representative of Ajmer-Merwara, when the latter proceeded on leave, and Lt.-Col. H. M. Wightwick, Resident Western Rajputana States, Jodhpur, replaced Mr. A. C. Lothian, C.I.E., I.C.S., Resident of Jaipur, as the Political Officer of Rajputana.

General Council.

At their meeting the Committee considered a report submitted by a special Sub-Committee appointed to examine the question of widening the scope of the College, and amending its Constitution and Rules.

Extension of the  
scope of the College.

It was decided that the report, which recommended a considerable extension of the scope of the College and of membership of the General Council both outside and inside Rajputana conditional on the donation of a certain sum to the endowment of the College, should be circulated to each member of the Council for opinion, and that a further meeting of the Council should be called if possible before the College closed for the summer vacation to examine the question further in the light of the individual opinions received. Owing however to the regrettable illness of His Highness the President, and the non-receipt of opinions from some members it was decided to postpone the meeting till the Rains.

Another important matter considered at the meeting in December was the question of replacing the present Modi system in the College by a College Store with a report on the subject submitted by the Working Committee, and a special Sub-Committee was appointed further to examine the question.

The meeting also considered recommendations made by the Working Committee regarding the reduction of Holidays during term time and resolved that the list of general Holidays should be reduced by seven.

A matter of great concern to the well-being of the College which was considered by the Working Committee during the year, was the general efficiency of the Indian staff with special reference to such members as enjoy the status of Government servants. An important resolution was passed, a copy of which will be found among the proceedings of the Committee in Appendix A, and Government have been approached in the matter.

Working Committee.

Among other business, the Committee also considered the question of the disposal of the old Temple and the maintenance of the new one. In view of conflicting claims and the absence of records the disposal of the old Temple is a difficult question and a special Sub-Committee was appointed to consider it further. It was hoped to settle the matter at a further meeting of the Working Committee to be held towards the end of the Spring term, but as the Sub-Committee had been unable owing to the complexity of the question, to finish their report and there was no other business of any importance, the meeting was postponed to next term.

The full proceedings of the meetings are given in Appendix A.

Receipts and  
Expenditure.

2. Finance.—Details of Receipts and Expenditure of the various College funds are given in Appendix B. The following is a condensed statement :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Total income ... ..		2,36,040
<i>Deduct</i> —Abnormal non-recurring receipts ... ..		43,963
Normal income ... ..		1,92,077
<i>Add</i> —Loss of normal income due to cut in Government grant ..		4,950
Nett normal income ... ..		1,97,027
Total expenditure ... ..	1,87,859	
<i>Deduct</i> —Abnormal non-recurring expenditure ... ..	16,976	
	1,70,883	
<i>Add</i> —Abnormal savings ... ..	2,700	
Nett normal expenditure ... ..		1,73,583
Surplus of normal income over normal expenditure...		23,444

Maintenance of  
Imperial Roads and  
Buildings.

A new item of expenditure was the payment to Government of Rs. 4,517/2/- on account of the cost of the maintenance of the Imperial Roads and Buildings in the College for 1934. This charge was levied in accordance with a decision of the Government of India consequent on the introduction of the new Constitution and the handing over of the control of the College to its own authorities, and as the Government of India were unable to accept the representation of the General Council that this charge, which had hitherto been borne by Government since the founding of the College, should continue to be so borne, the College has now to meet an additional annual expense varying from Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 4,500/- in round figures on this account.

As in the two previous years a surplus out of the annual working of the College was available for investment and at the end of the financial year a sum of Rs. 10,000 was so invested. This brings the surplus invested in the past 3 years to half a lakh.

College Jubilee  
Endowment Fund.

3. Special Funds.—During the year two further donations were received to the Jubilee Endowment Fund viz. Rs. 2,000/- from H. H. the Maharao Raja of Bundi and Rs. 1,000/- from H. H. the Maharaja of Kishengarh, and the fund now stands at Rs. 3,51,000. This figure is still a long way below what is needed to secure the financial future of the College, and it is to be devoutly hoped that the proposals of the General Council mentioned in para 1 of the report, if approved, will result in not only in further contributions from inside Rajputana but also from outside Rajputana. Up to the present donations to the fund have been confined to Rajputana.

Fanshawe Memorial  
Fund.

In accordance with the decision of the General Council the Fanshawe Memorial Fund mentioned in my previous report was utilized to build 2 new Squash Racquets courts which cost Rs. 3,200/- and the balance amounting to Rs. 1,000/- has been set aside to found an annual prize for History and Geography.

Waddington Memorial  
Fund.

At their meeting in December the General Council decided that out of part of the donations made to the Waddington Memorial Fund a portrait of Mr. Waddington should be painted and hung in the College Hall, and that His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur be invited to raise further subscriptions with a view to providing if possible a Guest House in the College to be called after Mr. Waddington.

## Proposed Guest House.

Arrangements have been made for the painting of the portrait, which is expected to be ready next term, and I very much hope, for the reasons which I stated in my previous report, that the response to His Highness the Maharaj Rana's appeal will enable a suitable Guest House to be built. I will repeat that the more visits that the College can receive from its Old Boys and those interested in it the better, but that such visits with the present lack of accommodation for visitors are difficult, and I can think of no more suitable way of commemorating the great services of Mr. Waddington to the College or one which would be more acceptable to him than the provision of a Guest House to be called after his name.

4. **Buildings.**—The new Temple is now complete and only awaits consecration. I had hoped that it would be possible to carry out the consecration ceremony before the close of the school year under report, but, owing to the building taking longer to complete than was anticipated and the absence of auspicious days, this has proved impossible and we shall probably have to continue to use the old Temple till well on in the coming school year. Arrangements have been made to make a garden enclosure round the new Temple during the Mousoon and this will not only improve the appearance of the building but also secure the necessary privacy.

New Temple.

The new wing to the Jodhpur House, construction of which was intimated in my previous report, was completed in the cold weather and is now occupied to its capacity. In addition to defraying the cost not only of the building of the new wing but also of completely furnishing it and equipping it with electric light and fans, the Jodhpur Darbar have announced their intention of constructing an upper storey to it and the work is expected to be finished by the end of August. The warm thanks of the College are due to the Darbar for their generosity.

Jodhpur House extension.

5. **Grounds and Gardens.**—During the monsoon further progress was made with the levelling of the area between the Polo ground and the road to the Alwar Gate for the purposes of riding instruction and to provide a private Acroplano landing ground, but the heavy floods and the early withdrawal of the monsoon caused some of the work to be left over till the coming Rains. Additions have been made to the new Riding School in this area, and the space vacated by the former Riding school and Tent-pegging course inside the Police Gate has been utilized for Football grounds.

The Waddington Football ground on the other side of the road to the Alwar ground was turfed in the Rains and is now as fine a football ground as any in Ajmer.

Small Cricket Pavilions have been erected on the Udaipur, Alwar, and Bharatpur grounds the last of which has been enlarged, and there are now separate cricket grounds with shelters for each of the Games Divisions, which owing to the rise in the College roll now number five instead of four.

The various gardens were judged in February for the Lady Willingdon Cup by Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Cotesworth, and Captain Pinhey, and the Jaipur House secured first prize. As in the previous year frost did no little damage in the winter, but the gardens have been creditably maintained and in several of them improvements in the lay-out have been effected.

Lady Willingdon Cup.

In my previous report I mentioned the decoration of the walls of the College Hall with the Coats of Arms of Ruling Princes connected with College. Good progress has been made in this direction. Four shields have been made and now hang in the Hall, and five more are in process of being made. The shields, I think, add much to the appearance of the Hall.

Shields in the College Hall.

6. **Staff.**—I was on leave during the Rains term in continuation of the Summer vacation and during that term Mr. A. A. Ritchie officiated as Principal. Mr. Ritchie proceeded on long leave preparatory to retirement on proportionate pension at the end of the school year and steps are in hand to recruit in England a successor who, it is hoped, will join at the beginning of the new school year.

English Staff.

In July the post of 3rd English Assistant Master, which had been created in the previous year and had shortly afterwards fallen vacant by the death of Mr. G. H. Tidswell, was filled by the appointment of Mr. W. H. Bradshaw, B.A. (Oxon). The services of Mr. H. K. Kefford, B.A. (Cantab.), Tutor and Guardian to the Dandlod Kumars, who had temporarily taken the place of Mr. Tidswell, were retained during my absence on leave, and later in the year were permanently taken on the establishment in addition to his other duties. For all practical purposes therefore the English staff of the College now comprises an establishment of 5 against 3 in recent years.

**Post-Diploma Staff.**

The vacancy on the Post-Diploma Staff occasioned by the retirement of Khan Sahib Guffar Hussain A Saiyad was filled by the appointment of Mr. Ashfaq Hussain, B.A. (Hon.), late lecturer in History and Economics at the Muslim University, Aligarh, who joined his post in July and in addition became Assistant Warden of Colvin House in the place of Thakur Madan Singh.

**Indian School Staff.**

Previous Inspection Reports have commented on the paucity of professionally trained Masters on the Staff. While my previous experience has convinced me that the possession of a teaching degree is in itself not necessarily a passport to successful teaching especially in an institution of the special character of a Chiefs' College, I appreciate the value of having Masters, who in addition to the other qualifications required have studied at and acquired the diploma of a first class Teachers' Training College. With the approval therefore of the Working Committee I have arranged to depute two junior members of the Indian Staff for such special training next term, one to Lahore and the other probably to London, temporary Masters being engaged in their place. Similar arrangements for deputation will, I hope, be made in successive years.

**Religious Instructor.**

Pandit Parshottam Sharma, who had been selected for the post of Religious Instructor in the place of the late Pandit Brahma Datta Shastri by the Sub-Committee specially appointed for the purpose, joined his duties in July.

**Cricket Coach.**

Mr. Gopal Dass Advani, who had been appointed Cricket Instructor and Games and Grounds Superintendent in the previous year, resigned his post in September 1934 and the vacancy was filled in January by the appointment of Mr. G. R. Naidu, who had had previous experience in a similar post at the Rajkumar College Raipur, when I was Principal, and who in addition to being a class cricketer is a good all-round athlete.

A new appointment introduced during the year was that of Assistant Superintendent of Games and was filled by T. Bahadur Singh of Malsisar, an Old Boy of the College.

**English Guardians.**

The number of English Guardians at the College remains the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 7, for while Captain R. N. Burkett who had previously been at the College as Guardian to the Heir-Apparent of Khairpur returned as Guardian to the Ramgarh wards (Behar & Orissa), Mr. A. W. Forbes left with the withdrawal of his ward, the Minor Chief of Khairagarh (Eastern States Agency), who was re-called to his State for administration training.

It is again my pleasant duty to express my sincere acknowledgments to the English Guardians for the valuable assistance they have been good enough to render in the various activities of the College.

**Indian Staff Conferences.**

An innovation during the year was the institution of a fortnightly conference of the Indian Staff to discuss teaching matters, and the progress of their classes, and to make any suggestions they wished to me regarding instruction and other matters, and the meetings have proved of appreciable assistance.

**7. The College Roll.**—During the year the College Roll continued on the up grade and now stands at 154 compared with 146 at the end of the previous school year, admissions numbering 34 and withdrawals 26. Of the new recruits 26 came from Rajputana and 8 from outside and of the former most as in the previous year were contributed by the Jodhpur State with 8, Jaipur State providing 5. A very welcome feature of the admissions was the enrolment of 5 boys from the Bikaner State which had been poorly represented at the College for some time. Karanli, Jaisalmer, Kishengarh, and Sirohi remain the only Rajputana States without boys at the College. Details of Admissions and Withdrawals are given in Appendix D.

A distribution list of the College Roll as it stands at present will be found in Appendix E. It will be seen that of the total number on the roll 125 boys belong to Rajputana and 29 come from other parts of India. The latter include boys from Central India, the Western India States Agency, the Punjab States Agency, the United Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and Delhi, and the College therefore has an appreciable all India aspect.

**8. Boarding House Arrangements.**—Under the supervision of the new Assistant Warden, Mr. Ashfaq Hussain, the discipline and general arrangements of Colvin House, in which the great majority of Post-Diploma students have been as usual accommodated, have shown a marked advance. During the year two rooms were set apart and furnished as a Mess Room and Common Room, and the Common Mess system, which had made a small beginning in the previous year, was extended to every boy in the House except one.

Colvin House.

The addition of a third English Assistant Master to the staff has facilitated Boarding House control by making it possible to distribute the 9 School Boarding Houses among 3 House Masters instead of 2, and on my return from leave in October the Houses were reorganized in 3 groups instead of the former two, *viz.* North, South, and West Houses. The North Houses consisting of the Tonk, Bikaner, and Jodhpur Houses were placed under the charge of Mr. Ritchie, the South Houses comprising the Jaipur, Alwar, and Bharatpur Houses under Col. Howson, and the West Houses namely the Ajmer, Kotah, and Udaipur Houses under the supervision of Mr. Bradshaw.

School Houses.  
Reorganization of  
Control.

Mention has already been made of the new wing to the Jodhpur House. While in the other School Houses no major additions have been made, the equipment and accommodation of the Jaipur, Bikaner, Kotah, Alwar, and Tonk Houses have been improved during the year, in some cases by special grants for the purpose from the Darbars concerned.

I am glad to be able to record that the Common Messing system, the extension of which was referred to in my previous report, has worked satisfactorily and now appears to be firmly established. Of the three Houses hitherto not included in the system, the number of boys messing together in the Udaipur House has increased, a Mess has been started for some of the boys in the Alwar House, and I hope with the approval of the Darbar to start a Common Mess shortly in the Bikaner House.

Common Messing.

**9. General Instruction**—During the year a good number of books, some of them presented by boys themselves, and also magazines have been added both to the College Library and to the Class Libraries, and special covers have been provided for the preservation of the magazines. Further efforts have been made to encourage the reading habit among boys by adding books including Vernacular ones to suit all ages, by an arrangement by which the Master in charge of the Library, Mr. Bhatin, who took over from Khan Sahib Guffar Saiyad and has made a keen and efficient Librarian, is present at fixed hours to assist boys in the choice of books, and by having the Library open at certain times on Sundays and Holidays. Though not nearly as much use has been made of the last named opportunity as I would have liked the reading habit has made some appreciable progress. The College Library at present still contains a number of out-of-date and unwanted books and steps will be taken before the next School year to replace them. Another need is to increase the number of reference books and books on educational subjects for the use of the Staff, and steps are being taken to this end and also to increase the special Post-Diploma Library which is now located in the Colvin House.

Libraries.

At the beginning of the Spring Term an Evening Entertainments Committee was started to provide throughout the term a programme of entertainments which would combine instruction with amusement for evenings on which there was no preparation *i.e.* evenings before Sundays and Holidays. These entertainments, which have been arranged in advance for the term, have included not only purely entertaining performances such as Conjuring shows, Music and Radio programmes, but also instructional Cinema shows which Major Hannay has been good enough to give, Lantern Lectures, and a variation of the usual Debating Society programme by the inclusion of Mock Trials and an Inter-House Debating Competition both on a set subject and extempore.

Evening Entertain-  
ments Committee.

In December, as an experiment for one year, instead of the former system of supply from the College a contract was given to a local firm for the supply of all books and stationery required in the College and a Book depot was opened by the firm in the Jhalawar House. The new arrangement relieves the College office and Motamids of a good deal of bothersome work.

Book Depot.



**Open-air map of India.**

A good deal of time has been spent by members of the staff assisted by boys in improving and making 'pucca' the open-air map of India adjoining the main building. The mountains and rivers have been filled in to scale and cemented to make them permanent and weather-proof. The map should now be a valuable aid to the teaching of Geography.

**Post-Diploma.**

10. **Class Instruction.**—Difficulties unforeseen at the time of its introduction have militated against the desired recognition of the new Post-Diploma course as equivalent to the B.A. of an Indian University for the purposes of admission to M.A. and LL.B. classes. Though the Higher Diploma gained recognition in the past year from Cambridge University to the extent of admitting a Mayo College boy who had obtained a First-class in the examination, thus giving him the same privileges as the holder of an Honours degree of an Indian University, technical objections chiefly based on the fact that the Mayo College is not a University have precluded those Indian Universities, who expressed their willingness to recognize the course, from doing so.

After considerable correspondence it appears that these objections cannot be overcome and the only alternative, if the College is to meet the demand that it should teach up to the standard of the B.A. Degree and attain the objects for which the new Higher Diploma course with the general approval of the General Council was introduced, is to apply for affiliation to the Agra University in whose territorial jurisdiction Ajmer lies and to undertake to prepare candidates for the B.A. examination of that University. Such a measure if carried out will certainly enhance the prestige of the College and will not entail considerable alterations in our existing course or present arrangements. It will in all probability be necessary to add another qualified Indian Master to the Post-Diploma side, but this need has been felt for some time with the existing course and with the Post-Diploma fund showing an annual saving financial provision is possible.

**School Classes—English.**

At present the general standard of written English is appreciably lower than that of oral English and to remedy this and to widen the scope of English teaching a comprehensive scheme for the teaching of general English from the lowest classes to the top is under preparation and will be introduced next term, while additional periods in each class with extra provision for written work will be allotted to English as a subject. This additional provision will not be made at the expense of other subjects, but by reverting to a time-table of 7 periods of 40 minutes each instead of one of 6 periods of 45 minutes which was introduced as an experiment during the year under review and has not proved a marked success, and by reducing the time hitherto given to Special Activities, in the class time-tables.

**Diploma Examination**

For some time the question of the standard and curriculum of the Diploma Examination has engaged the attention of the authorities and various changes have recently been introduced by the Government of India with a view both to bringing the Examination more into line with University procedure and to raising the standard. These changes include the charging of fees from candidates (a measure which also applies to candidates for the Inter and Final Higher Diploma Examinations) the appointment of an outside invigilator, the raising of the aggregate required to pass from 33 to 40 per cent together with the exclusion from a candidate's total of all marks below 25 per cent, and the increase of the maximum marks for Arithmetic and Vernacular from 50 to 100 each. These changes to a certain extent have been set off by the rescinding of the rule requiring a candidate to pass in each subject, but they certainly represent an enhancement of standard and in my opinion certainly make the Examination of a higher standard than the Matriculation. In certain quarters there is a tendency so to belittle the Diploma-Examination as to suggest that it should be abolished and replaced by another Examination such as the High School or the Cambridge School Certificate, but I am not one of those who advocate this. I am aware that, though officially recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation, the Diploma Examination does not carry the general outside weight that it should, but I have always regarded it as in most ways a better examination than the Matriculation, and the changes recently introduced should go far to enhancing its reputation. Further changes including alteration of the syllabus are under consideration; I trust that in considering them due weight will be given to the special characteristics and needs of a Chiefs' College.

The results of the Diploma and Higher-Diploma Examinations for 1933-34 were not to hand when my report for the previous year was published. Of the Higher Diploma candidates 3 out of 4 passed the Final and 5 out of 6 the Intermediate. Out of 8 candidates for the Diploma Examination 4 passed. This was not a brilliant result but, as I said in my previous report, the class was not of a high intellectual standard and the College had the satisfaction of 2 of its candidates topping the list of all the Chiefs' Colleges and the Prince of Wales Royal Military School, Dehra Dun. In the Examinations of the year under report 3, 11, and 15 candidates appeared in the Higher Diploma Final, Higher Diploma Intermediate, and Diploma Examinations respectively, and 3, 9, and 10 passed.

Examination results.

**Inspection.**—During the year a change in the system of inspection of Chiefs' Colleges was introduced by the Government of India and the College was inspected on new lines. The revised system provides that, instead of an annual inspection by the Educational Commissioner and a Political Officer, the place of the former in alternate years at each College shall be taken by two Educational specialists appointed to inspect from the point of view of class instruction. The College was inspected from this latter point of view in March by Messrs J. L. Parkinson, Principal, Central Training College, Lahore, and F. K. Clark, Principal, Spence Training College, Jubbulpore while Lt.-Col. H. M. Wightwick, Resident Western Rajputana States, was the Political Officer deputed to inspect from the political point of view. Their report has not yet officially been received. The report of the Inspecting Officers for the previous year, which was received too late for publication last year, is given in Appendix F.

Inspection.

**11. Health.**—While the general health has been well maintained during the year the College has not been so fortunate as in previous years in escaping the illnesses common to a school. In November there was a sudden wave of mild Influenza and in the spring term cases of Chickenpox and Mumps occurred, but special precautions and isolation prevented infection from being wide-spread.

In addition there were two cases of Enteric Fever, one of Pneumonia, and one of Appendicitis with, as in the previous year, a few cases of Fracture of the arm.

In April Brevet Col. H. H. Thorburn, C.I.E., I.M.S., on leaving Ajmer handed over medical charge of the College to his successor as Civil Surgeon, Major R. S. Aspinall, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. The thanks of the College are due to Col. Thorburn for the unremitting care with which he looked after its medical well-being and as usual his assistant Rai Sahib Dr. Dina Nath Sharma has worked untiringly as Resident Medical Officer.

**12. Physical Training.**—The College Squadron which numbered 42, one more than in the previous year, has been as usual in the charge of Col. Howson and has had a satisfactory year though floods interfered with training during the Monsoon term. The judges of the Annual Competitions which were held in April, Captain A. G. S. Alexander C.I.H., Assistant Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces, and Lt. T. H. Hardy, R. A., commented on an all-round improvement.

Riding.

New recruits to the Squadron number seven but there are at present no riders from Alwar, Bharatpur, Kotah, and Tonk and I should much like to see these States represented in the Squadron. Of the 42 boys at present in the Squadron 16 are Private Boarders and Jaipur and Jodhpur contribute 9 and 7 respectively. A number of additions to the new Riding School and Riding ground has been made and a further addition to be carried out in the coming year is the construction of a special Jumping lane for the instruction of beginners.

Polo has been played whenever possible and three College teams were made up for the Dhonkal Cup, but lack of outside entries unfortunately prevented either the Kotah Cup Tournament or the Rajputana and Central India Cup Tournament from being played.

Daffadar Bhim Singh, who had done excellent service here for 5 years, in March reverted to the Jodhpur State and was replaced by Daffadar Madho Singh from the Jodhpur Sardar Risala.

My thanks are due to Col. Hanson, Col. Kreyer, Major Hannay, and Captain Beatty for their valuable assistance in Riding instruction.

#### Games.

Mr. Bradshaw, who was a double Blue at Oxford having been in the University Cricket and Football Elevens from 1930 to 1932, took over the general supervision of Games at the beginning of the school year, and the addition to the English staff of a master combining athletic skill with youth has added much to the strength of the Staff on the athletic side.

#### New Organization.

To maintain effective supervision and to raise the general standard a new system of Games Organization after various experiments has recently been introduced. The main feature of this new system is the placing of each game played in the College under the special charge of a particular member of the Staff as Supervisor assisted by other members of the Staff, Guardians, and Tutors specially interested in that game and qualified to assist in supervision and instruction. A general Games Committee consisting of the General Supervisor, the Games Superintendent and the Assistant Games Superintendent, the Supervisor of each game, and the College and School Games Captains has been formed, and in addition Special Committees for each game including representatives of the boys have been instituted. Other features are arrangements for the selection and special coaching of promising boys, the fixing of definite seasons for different games, the active participation of members of the staff in all games played instead of confining their energies to umpiring or refereeing, and the concentration of senior boys on a few games only for which they show aptitude. These arrangements are I think on the right lines, but a difficulty in the way of their complete carrying out is the fact that teams have to be prepared for five different events at the same time for the annual Tournament with the Daly College. I often wish that considerations of distance and expense did not make it impossible to conduct this Tournament in two sections at separate times of the year, half the present events being played off before Christmas at one College and the remainder after Christmas at the other College—an arrangement which would have the additional advantage of a less continuous dislocation of school work.

#### Daly College Tournament.

The annual tournament with the Daly College for the Kishengarh Shield was played at Ajmer in February, having had to be postponed from December owing to the outbreak of influenza already mentioned. The Mayo College succeeded in winning back the Shield, which they had lost the previous year, by 3 events to 2, thus maintaining the unbroken practice in this Tournament for the home team to be successful. The Mayo College won the Athletic Sports, Tennis, and Squash Racquets, but were badly beaten in Cricket by a fine School side and also lost the Hockey. The best performance from the Mayo College point of view was in the Athletic Sports, which were won by 4 events to 1 and were marked both by good team work and by a fine individual performance on the part of M. K. Indrajitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar, who cleared 5 ft. 4 in. in the High Jump and 19 ft. 8 inches in the Long Jump.

#### Cricket-Colvin Shield.

With the additions already mentioned to the cricketing strength of the Staff and the presence of a number of good players among the Post-Diploma students the College Cricket XI was a good side and won the Colvin Shield for the first time since 1923. The School XI was weak and depended too much on one or two players. There was little promising material to choose from among the elder boys, but among the juniors there is a large supply of young players coming on, who in a year or two should produce a really good school side.

#### Other games.

Other games call for little comment. Though defeated by the Daly College in the annual Tournament the School Hockey XI won the Gibson Cup for the third year in succession, defeating the K. G. R. I. M. School in the final after a closely contested game. In Hockey as in Football the standard is higher among juniors than among seniors, but the possession of a turfed ground in the Waddington ground will help to raise the standard of, and, I hope, increase the popularity of the latter game among seniors boys. In Tennis and Squash Racquets the completion of the two Fanshawe Memorial Courts and the restoration to use of two Tennis Courts hitherto unplayable have proved of considerable assistance and the general standard is improving. At both games the school teams did creditably against the Daly College, the Squash team containing 2 players distinctly above the average.

Instruction in Swimming and Shooting has proceeded on regular lines and various minor improvements have been effected both in the Swimming Bath and on the Miniature Range.

In my previous report I mentioned that arrangements had been made to introduce voluntary Boxing. A ring was constructed during the summer vacation and instruction started at the beginning of the school year under the expert guidance of Mr. Kefford and Mr. Kapur, with most satisfactory results. The boxing classes now contain 53 boys and at displays which have been given visitors have been struck by the spirit and in many cases the skill already shown. My thanks are due to Mr. Kefford and Mr. Kapur for this valuable addition to the training given by the College. I am glad that a form of physical training which above all requires pluck combined with keeping one's temper has proved a popular innovation at the Mayo College.

**Boxing.**

The annual Inter-House Competitions for the Narsingarh shield were held in March and April and, with the organisation of the Houses into 3 groups as previously mentioned in this report, the competition this year was a triangular one between the North, South, and West Houses, the houses of Private Boarders being allocated to one of the 3 groups of School Houses according to the geographical position of their House in the College. The competition was won by the South Houses after a close struggle with the West.

**Inter-House Competitions.**

The compressing of all the Inter-House Competitions into a short time at the end of the School year, while it helps to maintain enthusiasm at a time when interest is apt to flag, has its inconveniences, and in future the various competitions will be distributed over the school year in the particular season most suited for them.

13. Prize-Giving.—The Prize-Giving and Old Boys' Gathering, which took place on December 17th and 18th, had for unforeseen reasons to be arranged at short notice at a time of year when other engagements militated against the attendance, and I regret therefore that it was not possible for a number of Ruling Princes and other Old Boys usually present at this function to come. It was a matter for satisfaction, however, that both the President of the General Council, His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, and the Visitor, the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. G. D. Ogilvie, C.S.I., C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, were able to be present, and the former presided at the Prize-Giving ceremony. Forty-five Old Boys were present and on the day following the Prize-Giving the usual matches between Past and Present were played.

**Prize-Giving and Old Boys' Gathering.**

14. Honours.—The following Honours were gained by Old Boys and others connected with the College during the year.

**Honours.**

**K. C. S. I.**

H. H. Maharaja Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, Maharaja of Karauli.

**C. I. E.**

V. A. S. Stow, Esq., M.A. V.D., I.E.S., Principal, Mayo College.

Lt.-Col. D. M. Field, Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, formerly Vice-President of the General Council.

L. G. L. Evans, Esq., I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, formerly English Assistant Master.

**MAHARAJA BAHADUR.**

Babu Ram Ran Vijay Prasad Singh, Zamindar of Daniraon.

**IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.**

Her Highness the Maharani Bhatianiji Sri Ajab Kanwarji Sahib of Bikaner.

**KHAN BAHADUR.**

Sahibzada Haji Ahmad Din Khan of Tonk.

AJMER, }  
May 1935.

V. A. S. STOW,  
Principal, Mayo College.



## LIST OF APPENDICES.

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- A.—Proceedings of the meetings of the General Council and the Working Committee.
  - B.—Receipts and Expenditure 1931-35.
  - C.—College Staff on the 30th April 1935.
  - D.—Admissions and Withdrawals 1934-35.
  - E.—Distribution List of the College Roll as it stood on 30th April 1935.
  - F.—Inspection Report for 1933-34.
  - G.—Officers and Prize and Cup Winners 1931-35.
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## APPENDIX A.

Proceedings of the meeting of the General Council of the Mayo College held on the  
17th December 1934.

### PRESENT.

1. His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur—*President*.
2. His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh.
3. Lt.-Col. H. M. Wightwick, I.A., Resident, Western Rajputana States, Jodhpur.
4. C. H. Gidney, Esqr., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
5. Rao Bahadur Thakur Onkar Singh of Bagsuri.
6. Rao Bahadur Thakur Dalpat Singh of Rohet.
7. Major C. P. Hancock, O.B.E., M.C., President, Council of State, Bharatpur.
8. Major R. B. Burnett, O.B.E., Representative of Tonk.
9. Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singh of Pokaran, Representative of Jodhpur.
10. Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, Representative of Jaipur.
11. Kanwar Hira Singh, Representative of Kashmir.
12. Kanwar Sheonath Singh, Representative of Bundi.
13. Pt. Vishnu Chandra Sharma, Representative of Karauli.
14. V. A. S. Stow, Esqr., M.A., C.I.E., V.D., I.E.S.,—*Secretary*.

1. The Revised Budget Estimates of the College Funds for 1934-35 and the Budget Estimates for 1935-36 as prepared and approved by the Working Committee were considered and passed.

2. His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur were unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President respectively of the General Council for the year 1935-36, with effect from 26th August 1935.

3. The meeting considered a report on the progress of the Jubilee Endowment Fund and noted that since the former report submitted to the Council at their last meeting no further donations had been made or promised to the fund except a donation of Rs. 2,000/- from His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh generously announced his intention of subscribing Rs. 1,000/- to the Fund.

It was decided to consider the question of the Fund in connection with item No. 10 of the agenda, and after discussion of item No. 10 it was resolved that, as the proposals of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine the question of widening the scope of the College and amending the Constitution and rules have a bearing on the Jubilee Endowment Fund, further action with regard to the Fund be postponed till the General Council has come to a decision on the proposals of the Sub-Committee.

4. The meeting considered the question of the up-keep of the Imperial Buildings and Roads in the College together with further correspondence on the subject since the last meeting and resolved :—

- (a) That, as the Government of India cannot see their way to accepting the representation of the General Council on the subject, the maintenance of the Imperial Buildings and roads in the College be made a charge on the College funds.

- (b) That, as an experimental measure for two years the Government of India be asked to permit such maintenance to be undertaken by the College P. W. Department as this would be cheaper and not less efficient.
- (c) That if the proposal in (b) above is accepted the allowance hitherto paid to Executive Engineer should cease.

5. Certain suggestions made with regard to the College Provident Fund Rules by the Financial Advisor to the General Council were considered and it was resolved that the following modifications as suggested by the Financial Advisor be incorporated in the Provident Fund Rules:—

- (1) In rule 8 (a) the words "in not less than 12 instalments unless the subscriber so elects or" be inserted between the words "repaid" and "in."
- (2) To rule 8 the following be added as sub-para (f):—

"After the principal of the advance has been fully repaid, interest shall be paid thereon at the rate of 1/5th% of the principal for each month or broken portion of a month during the period between the withdrawal and complete repayment of the principal."

6. The meeting considered a report on the progress of the Waddington Memorial Fund and resolved:—

- (a) That Rs. 1,000/- out of the sum of Rs. 4,297 hitherto subscribed be spent on painting a portrait of Mr. Waddington.
- (b) That His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur be requested to invite further subscriptions with a view to providing if possible a Guest House in the College to be called after Mr. Waddington, as such a building would be a very desirable addition to the College.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kishongarh generously offered to provide one room in the proposed building in memory of his former Guardian Mr. Evans, and suggested that other Ruling Princes, who had had English Guardians at the College in the time of Mr. Waddington, would be willing to take similar action.

7. With reference to resolution No. 9 (a) dated the 28th November 1933 the meeting considered a letter received from the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and resolved that the period of leave granted to Mr. Stow be counted from the 9th of July 1931, with permission to affix the Dasahra holidays.

8. The meeting considered and approved the final report on the Fanshawe Memorial Fund.

9. The meeting confirmed the action taken by the Secretary regarding the construction of a new wing in the Jodhpur House.

10. The meeting noted that Mr. Ritchie had applied to Government for leave preparatory to retirement on proportionate pension with effect from July 1st, 1935, and that the Working Committee had made arrangements to recruit another English Master in place of Mr. Ritchie from that date.

11. The meeting considered the question of reducing the number of regular Holidays during term time and resolved:—

- (a) That holidays be no longer given for the following—  
Rakhi, Anant Chaudas, Lunar Eclipse, Durga Ashtami, and Tharpna Nauratri (after Holi).
- (b) That Shab-i-Barat be a holiday for the Muhammadan staff and Muhammadan boys only.
- (c) That Good Friday be a holiday for the Christian staff only.



12. A report submitted by the Special Sub-Committee appointed by resolution No. 8 of the proceedings of the 5th April 1934, on the question of widening the scope of the College and amending the Constitution and rules, was considered, and it was resolved that the Sub-Committee's report be circulated to all Members of the General Council for their views, and that the question be again examined in the light of the opinions received at another meeting of the General Council to be called as early as possible in 1935 before the summer vacation of the College.

13. The meeting considered the question of the replacement of the present Moñi system by a College shop and resolved that His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh (Chairman), Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singh of Pokaran, Rao Bahadur Thakur Onkar Singh of Bagsuri, Dewan Bahadur Pandit K. L. Paonaskar, C.I.E., and the Chairman of the College Supply Committee Lt.-Col. G. Howson, C.I.E., M.C., be asked to form a Special Sub-Committee, with power to co-opt expert advice, to go thoroughly into the question with special reference to the financial aspect of the matter, and to submit their recommendations for the consideration of the next meeting of the General Council.

14. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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**Proceedings of the meeting of the Working Committee of the Mayo College held on the 7th December 1934.**

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**PRESENT.**

1. His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur (*Chairman*).
2. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.
3. His Highness the Maharawat of Partabgarh.
4. Lt.-Col. H. M. Wightwick, Resident, Western Rajputana States, Jodhpur.
5. Kanwar Chandra Sen of Kunadi.
6. V. A. S. Stow, Esqr., M.A., C.I.E., V.D., I.E.S. (*Secretary*).

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1. The Committee considered and approved the Revised Budget Estimates of the current financial year, viz., 1934-35 of:—

- (a) The Mayo College Fund.
- (b) The Post-Diploma Course Fund.
- (c) The Play and Medical Fund and Games and Stationery Fund.

2. The Committee considered and approved the budget estimates for the year 1935-36 of:—

- (a) The Mayo College Fund.
- (b) The Post Diploma Course Fund.
- (c) The Play & Medical Fund and Games and Stationery Fund.

3. The Committee confirmed the action taken by the Secretary on the advice of the Financial Adviser regarding the following investments:—

- (a) Re-investment of 4% Loan 1934-37 of the face value of Rs. 21,160/- in 5% Loan 1945-55 of the face value of Rs. 17,600/-.

(b) Investment in 4% Loan 1960-70 of the face value of Rs. 19,600/-.

(c) Investment in 5½% Loan 1938-40 of the face value of Rs. 32,200/-.

4. The Committee confirmed the temporary Staff arrangements made by the Officiating Principal during the absence of the Principal.

5. The Committee considered the permanent terms of appointment of Mr. W. H. Bradshaw, 3rd English Assistant Master, and resolved that subject to continued satisfactory service a 5 years contract, which shall be renewable and shall take effect from July 8th, 1931 be entered into with Mr. Bradshaw on the expiry of his year of probation on the usual lines, with the following special provisions:—

That Mr. Bradshaw shall receive a salary of Rs. 750-50-1,000/- with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund, and that he shall be entitled for each year of service to one month's leave on full pay, which may be accumulated, and to one first class return passage to India.

6. The Committee considered the reply received from His Highness the President of the General Council regarding the reduction of Holidays during term time and resolved that the Committee recommend that:—

(a) the holiday for Tharpna Nauratri (after Holi) be retained in view of the number of boys fasting on that day.

(b) Shab-i-barat be a holiday only for Muhammadan boys.

(c) Good Friday be a holiday for the Christian staff only.

7. The Committee confirmed the action taken by the Officiating Principal in accepting the resignation of Mr. Gopil Das M. Advani, Cricket Instructor.

8. The Committee considered the question of the confirmation of Mr. Mahabir Dayal, provisional substantive Indian Assistant Master, consequent on the retirement of Lala Gopi Nath Agarwal, and resolved that Mr. Mahabir Dayal be confirmed.

9. The Committee considered the question of the appointment of a new English Assistant Master consequent on the retirement of Mr. Ritchie in July 1935 and resolved that a new Master be appointed on probation with effect from July 1935 on the same terms as Mr. Bradshaw, and authorized the Principal to select a suitable candidate from England.

10. The Committee considered the question of the re-employment of Rai Sahib Dr. Dina Nath Sharman, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mayo College, who is due to retire from Government service in January 1935, and resolved that on retirement from Government service Rai Sahib Dr. Dina Nath Sharman be re-employed by the College for 1 year in the first instance, but that he will not be eligible under the Rules to receive benefit of the Provident Fund.

11. The Committee considered the question of the maintenance of the P. W. D. Establishment of the College and resolved that as suggested by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, in his letter No. 496/C. S. dated the 11th February 1921, the Darbars concerned be approached for the grant of a 21% contribution on the cost of the works and repairs carried out in the State Boarding Houses by the P. W. Department of the College and that it be pointed out that it is to the advantage of Darbars to have the maintenance of their buildings supervised by the College P. W. Department and that as the total up-keep of all the State buildings in the College rarely exceeds Rs. 4,000/- per annum the cost to each Darbar will be small.

12. The Committee resolved that the annual cost of the Telephone connection in the House occupied by Col. Howson in the College be paid by the College.

13. The Committee considered an application from Pandit Shyam Sunder Sharma, Senior Indian Assistant Master School Section, for a further extension of service and resolved that subject to the approval of Government an extension for 1 more year be granted to Pandit Shyam Sunder Sharma with effect from 23rd September 1935.

14. The Committee considered the question of the general efficiency of the Indian staff and resolved that:—

- (a) The Government of India be approached to enable the College to dispense with the services of Indian Assistant Masters enjoying the status of Government servants, whose services are not satisfactory.
- (b) Annual increments be not given as a matter of right but only for satisfactory service on the recommendation of the Principal.

15. The Committee considered a report on the progress of the New Temple and the question of the disposal of the existing Temple and the maintenance of the New Temple, and resolved that a Special Sub-Committee consisting of—

- 1. Rao Bahadur Thakur Onkar Singh of Bagsuri,
- 2. Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath Mathur,
- 3. Pandit Shyam Sunder Sharma,

- 4. Munshi Kan Mal, Motamid, Kotah House,

be appointed (a) to examine the question of the disposal of the existing Temple and to make recommendations to the Committee accordingly, (b) to make recommendations to the Committee regarding the maintenance of the New Temple.

16. With reference to Resolution No. 9 dated the 16th April 1934, the Committee considered the scheme for the introduction of the College Store submitted by the Principal and resolved that the Committee approve of the replacement of the present Modi system by a College Store and of the scheme submitted, and recommend to the General Council that the scheme be adopted and the necessary loan to start the store be made from the College Funds.

17. The Committee considered the Inspection Report for the year 1933-34 and a note on the subject prepared by the Principal and resolved:—

- (a) That the Committee approve of the deputation of 2 junior Indian Masters for special training during the next financial year as recommended by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India and as provided for in the Budget Estimates for the year 1935-36, provided that the Masters selected for deputation undertake to remain in the service of the College after their period of deputation for 5 years if required by the College.
- (b) That every effort should be made to secure the recognition of the revised 4 years' Post-Diploma Course by the Indian Universities as equivalent to the B.A. degree for admission to M.A. and LL.B. classes and that the recent admission of a Mayo College boy by Cambridge University direct on the strength of his success in the Higher Diploma Final Examination has strengthened the claims of the College to such recognition.
- (c) That, before expressing an opinion on the proposed exclusion of Law and Administration from the Diploma curriculum, the Committee would like to know with what subject it is proposed to replace Law and Administration and what other changes if any in the syllabus for the examination are contemplated by the Government of India.

18. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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## Statement showing the Receipts an

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimates for 1934-35.	Revised Budget Estimates for 1934-35.	Actuals for 1934-35.	REMARKS.
<b>ENDOWMENT.—</b>				
Original Endowment.—				
Interest on Rs. 5,63,000 of 3½% Loan of 1865 ... ..	19,660	19,660	19,656	
Rs. 1,81,800 of 4% Loan of 1960-70 ...	7,260	7,260	7,254	
Rs. 2,05,500 of 4% Port Trust Debentures	8,200	8,200	8,199	
Rs. 1,000 of 3½% Loan of 1896-97 ...	30	30	30	
Rs. 24,500 of 4% Loan of 1960-70 ...	980	980	978	
<b>Jubilee Endowment Fund—</b>				
Donations from States ... ..	20,000	39,500	38,125	
Interest on Rs. 42,300 of 4% Loan of 1960-70 ... ..		1,688	1,688	
Interest on Rs. 19,800 of 4% Loan of 1960-70 ... ..	17,000	790	790	
Interest on Rs. 32,200 of 5½% Loan of 1938-40 ... ..		1,766	883	
Interest on unpaid Donations ... ..		11,726	9,595	
<b>RESERVE FUND.—</b>				
Rs. 1,05,300 of 4% Loan of 1960-70 ...	4,200	4,200	4,201	
<b>TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS.—</b>				
Rs. 18,400 of 5½% Loan of 1938-40 ...	1,010	1,010	1,010	
Rs. 41,400 of 4% Loan of 1960-70 ...	1,650	1,650	1,652	
Rs. 26,000 of 4% Loan of 1960-70 ...	1,040	1,040	1,037	
Rs. 50,000 of 5% Loan of 1915-55 ...	2,500	2,500	2,494	
Rs. 19,600 of 4% Loan of 1960-70 ...	1,000	760	782	
Fixed Deposits in the Imperial Bank ...	400	200	200	
<b>GOVERNMENT GRANT.—</b>				
(a) Annual Contribution Fixed ...	49,500	44,550	44,550	
(b) Annual Subsidy Fluctuating ...	8,690	9,220	9,216	
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS.—</b>				
1) Annual Contributions from Indian States ... ..	4,730	4,730	3,956	
2) Contributions from Games Fund—				
(a) ⅓ of maximum pay of Games Superintendent ... ..	1,600	1,600	1,600	
(b) ⅓ of maximum pay of Games and Grounds Staff ... ..	2,400	2,400	2,400	
3) Contributions from Post-Diploma Fund—				
(a) Share of Teaching Charges ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	
(b) Share of Other Charges ...	6,000	6,000	6,000	
4) Contributions towards pay of P. W. D. Establishment ... ..	2,120	2,120	999	
5) Contribution from Post-Diploma Fund for the maintenance of Colvin and Jalawar Houses ... ..	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Carried over ...	1,71,970	1,85,300	1,79,295	

B.

## Expenditure of the Mayo College Fund for the year 1934-35.

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates for 1934-35.	Revised Budget Estimates for 1934-35.	Actuals for 1934-35.	REMARKS.
<b>I. STAFF.—</b>				
(a) European Staff ... ..	63,810	67,770	68,080	
(b) Indian Assistant Masters... ..	33,770	33,550	33,517	
(c) Shastri ... ..	1,200	1,200	1,200	
(d) Superintendent of Games. ... ..	2,240	2,350	2,155	
(e) Physical Instructional Staff ... ..	900	900	625	
(f) Contribution towards Provident Fund of College Servants ... ..	1,500	1,400	1,027	
(g) Contribution for Leave and Pen- sion of Government servants...	6,000	6,200	5,958	
<b>II. OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.—</b>	4,930	5,110	5,016	
<b>III. MENIAL ESTABLISHMENT.—</b>				
(1) Games and Grounds Staff ... ..	3,600	3,600	3,585	
(2) Colvin and Jhalawar Houses Establishment ... ..	1,650	1,650	1,627	
(3) Garden Establishment ... ..	2,940	2,940	2,936	
(4) Conservancy Establishment ... ..	2,940	2,940	2,940	
(5) Other Menial Establishment ... ..	5,140	5,140	5,119	
<b>V. SUPERANNUATION.—</b>				
(1) Pension to M. Lakshmi Narain, Head Clerk ... ..	1,200	1,200	1,200	
(2) Pension to M. Fateh Lal, Head Clerk	720	720	720	
(3) Compassionate allowance to Havildar Tota Singh ... ..	50	50	48	
(4) Pension to Daftari Abdulla Beg ... ..	60	60	60	
(5) Pension to Darogha Amir Bux ... ..	70	70	66	
<b>V. CONTINGENCIES.—</b>				
(1) Purchase and repairs of Furniture.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
(2) Library ... ..	1,000	1,000	773	
(3) Laboratory ... ..	300	350	302	
(4) Travelling Allowance ... ..	1,000	500	706	
(5) Prizes ... ..	1,500	1,500	1,500	
(6) Expenses of Visiting Teams ... ..	1,700	1,700	1,684	
(7) Entertainment of Indian guests at the Prize-giving ... ..	500	500	563	
(8) Colvin and Jhalawar Houses Contingencies ... ..	1,200	1,500	1,669	
(9) Garden ... ..	1,400	1,400	1,254	
(10) Conservancy ... ..	4,200	4,200	4,523	
(11) Water Rate ... ..	3,000	3,500	3,285	
(12) Stationery ... ..	500	500	410	
(13) Miscellaneous (including postal, telegraphic, printing and electric charges) ... ..	5,000	5,500	6,800	
(14) Telephone Charges... ..	660	660	711	
(15) Audit Fees ... ..	900	900	409	
(16) Rent of Principal's House ... ..	60	60	...	
(17) Maintenance of Electric Installation	...	460	459	
Carried over ...	1,56,640	1,62,080	1,61,927	

Statement showing the Receipts and

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimates for 1934-35.	Revised Budget Estimates for 1931-35.	Actuals for 1931-35.	REMARKS.
Brought forward ...	1,71,970	1,85,300	1,79,295	
I. SCHOOLING FEES.—				
(a) Annual Fees from boys from States outside Rajputana and Central India.	25,000	20,890	21,188	
(b) Annual Fees from Rajputana boys.	11,640	14,210	11,451	
(c) Annual Fees from Central India boys.	1,120	1,800	1,200	
II. MISCELLANEOUS.—				
(1) Rent of Houses ... ..	7,500	7,000	8,372	
(2) Sale of Fruit, Grass, &c. (Conservancy & Garden produce) ... ..	4,000	4,000	4,018	
(3) Miscellaneous ... ..	2,850	2,850	2,500	
III. SPECIAL RECEIPTS.—				
Sale of Land ... ..	—	4,500	5,013	
Total Receipts ...	2,24,080	2,46,550	2,36,040	
Opening Balance ...	3,04,146	12,86,726	12,86,726	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,28,226	15,33,276	15,22,766	

APPENDIX B.

Showing the Expenditure of the Mayo College Fund for the year 1934-35.

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates for 1934-35.	Revised Budget Estimates for 1934-35.	Actuals for 1934-35.	REMARKS.
Brought forward ...	1,56,640	1,62,080	1,61,927	
VI. PUBLIC WORKS.—				
(1) P. W. D. Establishment ...	2,860	2,860	2,739	
(2) Repairs to Buildings ...	4,400	5,000	5,000	
(3) Repairs to Roads ...	500	500	500	
(4) Kanker Metal ...	1,500	1,500	1,500	
(5) Repairs to Wells ...	300	300	298	
(6) P. W. D. Contingencies ...	150	150	103	
VII. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.—				
Passage for new English Master ...	1,000	940	1,095	
Erecting Wire Fencing on the Mayo College Compound ...	2,000	2,000	1,932	
Purchase of a new Typewriter...	...	430	429	
Maintenance of Imperial Buildings and Roads ...	...	8,000	4,547	
Improvement in Electric Supply ...	200	800	709	
Purchase of Land ...	...	3,300	3,297	
Carpenter's Benches, Tools and Wireless	500	500	503	
Platform for Washing Motors ...	180	180	173	
Completing the wall round the Swimming Bath ...	370	340	334	
Water tap for Incinerator ...	200	220	215	
Improvement to Latrines behind the Stables ...	480	480	...	
Light at Junia Gate ...	200	180	175	
Improvement to Latrines near the Incinerator ...	230	230	206	
Gratuity to Mr. Doss ...	...	180	180	
Gratuity to Pt. Brahma Dutt's family ...	...	500	500	
Refund of dividend received from the Alliance Bank of Simla Liquidation.	...	..	1,497	
Total Expenditure ...	1,71,710	1,90,670	1,87,859	
Closing Balance ...	3,56,516	13,42,606	13,34,907	
GRAND TOTAL ..	5,28,226	15,33,276	15,22,766	



## Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure for

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimates for 1934-35.	Revised Budget Estimates for 1934-35.	Actuals for 1934-35.	REMARKS.
Contributions from Princes (being the interest on capital subscriptions and the annual subscriptions) for the maintenance of the Post-Diploma Classes ... ..	15,600	15,280	15,274	
Interest on Unutilized amounts ... ..	7,100	6,940	6,940	
Grants from boys of the Post-Diploma Classes.	12,000	12,530	11,168	
Total Receipts ...	34,700	34,750	33,382	
Opening Balance ...	1,39,192	1,86,602	1,86,602	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,73,892	2,21,352	2,19,984	

maintenance of the Post-Diploma Classes for the year 1934-35.

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates for 1934-35.	Revised Budget Estimates for 1934-35.	Actuals for 1934-35.	REMARKS.
Indian Assistant Masters ... ..	10,490	10,420	10,397	
servants ... ..	360	360	360	
Contribution to the Mayo College Fund on account of :—				
(1) Share of Teaching Charges ... ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	
(2) Share of Other Charges ... ..	6,000	6,000	6,000	
(3) Maintenance of Colvin and Jhala- war Houses ... ..	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Pension and Leave contribution for Indian Assistant Masters ... ..	1,600	1,600	1,460	
Fees for Government Audit ... ..	150	150	75	
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	160	151	
Repayment of Loan... ..	...	90	87	
Total Expenditure ...	30,600	30,780	30,530	
Closing Balance ...	1,43,292	1,90,572	1,89,454	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,73,892	2,21,352	2,19,984	

## Statement showing the Receipts and Exp.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimates for 1934-35.	Revised Budget Estimate- for 1934-35.	Actuals for 1931-35.	REMARKS.
r and Medical Fund subscriptions from boys at 75/- each per annum ... ..	11,250	12,430	10,181	
es Fund subscriptions from boys at 10/- each per annum ... ..	9,000	9,950	8,157	
scriptions for Stationery from boys at 12/- each per annum ... ..	1,800	1,920	1,629	
proceeds of Books ... ..	3,000	3,600	2,588	
proceeds of Stationery ... ..	1,200	1,450	1,500	
proceeds of Games Material ... ..	100	120	131	
rest on Temporary investment of Unspent balance ... ..	900	910	908	
Interest on 5% loan of 1945-55 ... ..	220	220	221	
Total Receipts ...	27,470	30,670	25,321	
Opening Balance ...	31,197	30,417	30,417	
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,667	61,087	55,738	



## APPENDIX C.

List of the College Staff on the 30th April 1935.

Serial No.	Name.	Designation.	Remarks.
1	V. A. S. Stow, Esqr., M.A., (Oxon) C.I.E., V D. I.E.S. ...	Principal.	
2	A. A. Ritchie, Esqr., M.A., (Aberdeen) B.Sc., I.E.S. ...	Vice-Principal.	
3	Lt.-Col. G. Howson, C.I.E., M.C., M.R.S.T. ... ..	English Assistant.	
4	W. H. Bradshaw, Esqr., B.A. (Oxon) ... ..	" "	
5	H. K. Kefford, Esqr., B.A. (Cantab) ... ..	" "	
6	Ashfaque Husain, Esqr., B.A. (Oxon) ... ..	Indian Assistant.	
7	T. Madan Singh, M.A., LL.B. ... ..	" "	
8	Pandit Shyam Sunder Sharma, B.A., C.T. ... ..	" "	
9	Maulvi Syed Abdul Wahid, M.A. ... ..	" "	
10	Lala Harcharan Das, B.A., L.T. ... ..	" "	
11	Lala Shri Krishna Agarwal, M.A. ... ..	" "	
12	Narayan Prasad Mathur, Esqr., B.A., B.Com. ... ..	" "	
13	N. Ghose, Esqr., B.Sc. ... ..	" "	
14	Mahabir Dayal, Esqr., M.A. ... ..	" "	
15	Danmal, Esqr., B.Sc. ... ..	" "	
16	Vidya Sagar Bhatia, Esqr., M.A. ... ..	" "	
17	M. N. Kapur, Esqr., M.Sc. ... ..	" "	
18	Sardar Sedhu Singh ... ..	Drawing Master	
19	Pandit Purushottam Sharma Chaturvedi ... ..	Religious Instructor.	
	Medical Staff.		
20	Major R. S. Aspinall, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ...	Medical Officer-in-Charge.	
21	Rai Sahib Dr. Dina Nath Sharman ... ..	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	
	Games Staff.		
22	G. R. Naidu, Esqr.... ... ..	Games & Grounds Supt.	
23	T. Bahadur Singh .. ... ..	Asstt. Supt. of Games.	
	Riding Master.		
24	Duffadar Madho Singh ... ..	Riding Master.	
	Drill Instructor.		
25	Havildar Dharampal Singh ... ..	Drill Instructor.	



# APPENDIX D.

## List of New Admissions 1934-1935.

Serial No.	Names of Boys.	Names of Parents.	State or Estate.	Date of Admission.	Class.	AGE AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.	
						Years.	Months.
1	Thakur Sheodan Singh	Thakur Kalyan Singh of Ladana	Jaipur	9th July 1934	IX.	11	6
2	Kanwar Khuman Singh	Thakur Baney Singh of Barnala	Do.	Do.	VI-A.	11	10
3	Kanwar Janak Singh	Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu	Do.	Do.	VI-A.	13	5
4	Bhanwar Rishiraj Singh	Kanwar Himmat Singh of Kunadi	Kotah	Do.	IX.	8	9
5	Bhanwar Shivraj Singh	Kanwar Himmat Singh of Kunadi	Do.	Do.	IX.	7	3
6	Kanwar Prithi Singh	Maharaj Hanwant Singh of Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Do.	VI-A.	14	0
7	Bhanwar Govind Singh	Kanwar Bhopal Singh of Chandawal	Jodhpur	Do.	II.	15	0
8	Kanwar Kanak Singh	Kanwar Shri Mangal Singh of Vala	Vala (E.K.A.)	Do.	Post-Diploma 1st year.	21	5
9	Kanwar Basant Narain Singh	Raj Kumar Laxmi Narain Singh of Ramgarh	Ramgarh (B. & O.)	Do.	Diploma.	16	3
10	Kumar Bikram Bahadur Singh	Raja Lal Bahadur Singh of Khairagarh	Khairagarh (E.S.A.)	Do.	Post-Diploma 1st year.	18	3
11	Kanwar Balbhadra Singh	Raja Bahadur Singh of Ragbugarh	Gwalior C.I.	Do.	Post-Diploma 1st year.	13	6
12	Kanwar Narpal Singh	Maharaj Guman Singh of Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Do.	V.	17	2
13	Thakur Pratap Singh	Thakur Harnath Singh of Jawana	Udaipur	Do.	Diploma.	17	11
14	Kanwar Kamakshya Narain Singh	Raj Kumar Laxmi Narain Singh of Ramgarh	Ramgarh (B. & O.)	Do.	Post-Diploma 1st year.	15	10
15	Thakur Manohar Singh	Thakur Pad Singh of Dhamli	Jodhpur	10th July 1934	III.	17	0
16	Maharaj Pradyumna Singh	His Late Highness Maharawal Bijay Singh of Dungarpur	Dungarpur	10th July 1934	Post-Diploma 1st year.	13	3
17	Kanwar Ohiman Singh	Thakur Mukan Singh of Chanod	Jodhpur	19th July 1934	III.	10	3
18	Thakur Ishwari Singh	Thakur Shor Singh of Tordi	Jaipur	23rd July 1934	IX.	10	3

19	Kanwar Zalim Singh	...	...	Thakur Dhoulal Singh of Bakra	...	...	Jodhpur	25th July 1934	...	VI-A.	17	10
20	Laloo Vijai Singh	...	...	Sardar Megh Singh of Dholpur	...	...	Dholpur	11th August 1934	...	VII.	11	3
21	Thakur Raghunath Singh	...	...	Thakur Ajeet Singh of Sayala	...	...	Jodhpur	16th August 1934	...	V.	16	0
22	Thakur Kalyan Singh	...	...	Rao Jeoraj Singh of Pugal	...	...	Bikaner	20th August 1934	...	VII.	11	0
23	Rao Debi Singh	...	...	Rao Jeoraj Singh of Pugal	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	VI-B.	14	8
24	Thakur Pratap Singh	...	...	Thakur Heer Singh of Bedasar	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	VIII.	10	11
25	Thakur Raghubir Singh	...	...	Thakur Khuman Singh of Bedasar	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	IX.	7	6
26	Kanwar Ranbir Singh	...	...	Bakshi Ramswaroop Singh of Bharatpur	...	...	Bharatpur	3rd September 1934	...	VIII.	8	10
27	Kanwar Rajendra Singh	...	...	Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singh	...	...	Bikaner	24th October 1934	...	V.	12	6
28	Bhanwar Bharat Singh	...	...	Capt. Kanwar Hira Singh of Panna	...	...	Panna, C.I.	8th November 1934	...	IX.	7	5
29	Kanwar Zorawar Singh Bhim Singh	...	...	Thakur Shri Bhimsinghji of Tharad	...	...	Tharad (Sabarkantha), Jaipur	13th November 1934	...	IX.	15	0
30	Raja Sardar Singh Bahadur	...	...	Raja Amar Singh Babadar of Khetri	...	...	Kotah	20th November 1934	...	Post-Diploma 1st year. IX.	14	8
31	Bhanwar Lakhpat Singh	...	...	Captain Kanwar Daulat Sen of Kunadi	...	...	Mewar	21st January 1935	...	V.	9	7
32	Bhanwar Samar Singh	...	...	Kanwar Pratap Singh of Banera	...	...	Thana Devli (W. K. A.) Jodhpur	Do.	...	VI B.	11	6
33	Yuveraj Shri Ramwala	...	...	D. S. Vela Amra Laxman of Thana Devli	...	...	...	11th February 1935	...	VIII.	...	...
34	Bhanwar Bhawani Singh	...	...	Kanwar Sher Singh of Balunda	...	...	...	30th March 1935	...	...	9	0



## APPENDIX D.

Withdrawals—May 1934—April 1935.

Serial No.	Names of Boys.	AGE.		State.	PERIOD.		Date of withdrawal.
		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
1	Bhanwar Gajendra Singh of Kunadi ...	21	8	Kotah.	11	9	1-5-1934.
2	Kanwar Umed Singh of Chandelao ...	23	4	Jodhpur.	3	7	1-5-1934.
3	Maharaj Anandpal Singh of Amletha ...	24	0	Rutlam, C.I.	1	9	1-5-1934.
4	Maharajkumar Rajendra Singh of Rajpipla ...	22	1	Rajpipla (Rewakantha.)	7	10	1-5-1934.
5	Thakur Amar Singh of Junia ...	23	5	Ajmer-Merwara.	13	0	1-5-1934.
6	Raja Kalyan Singh of Bhinai ...	20	6	Ajmer-Merwara.	11	10	1-5-1934.
7	Kanwar Man Singh of Panchod ...	19	8	Rutlam, C.I.	1	9	1-5-1934.
8	Raja Amarendra Pratap Singh of Dompura ...	20	6	Dompura (B.O.).	1	6	1-5-1934.
9	Rawat Khuman Singh of Salunbar ...	22	2	Mewar.	0	6	1-5-1934.
10	Rawat Tej Singh of Rawatsar ...	18	4	Bikaner.	5	10	1-5-1934.
11	Kanwar Kalyan Singh of Sadri ...	19	6	Mewar.	8	7	1-5-1934.
12	Thakur Vikram Deo of Shahpura ...	19	8	Shahpura.	2	3	1-5-1934.
13	Yuvraj Sudarshan Deo of Shahpura ...	18	5	Shahpura.	2	3	1-5-1934.
14	Kanwar Sangram Singh of Deogarh ...	20	5	Mewar.	5	5	1-5-1934.
15	Kanwar Sunwal Singh of Siwar ...	18	7	Jaipur.	1	9	1-5-1934.
16	Kanwar Rajendra Singh of Bharatpur ...	19	10	Bharatpur.	8	7	1-5-1934.
17	Rawal Gambhir Singh of Malpur ...	19	6	Malpur. (Sabarkantha)	6	6	1-5-1934.
18	Rao Nardoo Singh of Kurabar ...	13	9	Mewar.	2	9	1-5-1934.
19	Thakur Pratap Singh of Kurabar ...	12	9	Mewar.	2	9	1-5-1934.
20	Raja Hindra Bahadur Singh of Khairagarh ...	19	6	Khairagarh (F.S.A.)	1	3	23-10-1934.
21	Kanwar Bakram Bahadur Singh of Khairagarh ...	16	3	Khairagarh (F.S.A.)	0	3	23-10-1934.
22	Thakur Surendra Singh of Wadhwan ...	12	11	Wadhwan (W.I.S.A.)	2	4	17-12-1934.
23	Kanwar Virendra Singh of Wadhwan ...	10	7	Wadhwan (W.I.S.A.)	2	4	17-12-1934.
24	Thakur Bachupath Singh of Sayala ...	16	0	Jodhpur.	0	4	17-12-1934.
25	Kanwar Prem Singh of Tharad ...	15	0	Tharad. (Sabarkantha.)	0	1	17-12-1934.
26	Kanwar Prem Singh of Barhara ...	13	2	Ajmer-Merwara.	1	7	18-2-1935.

## APPENDIX E.

Distribution of the College Roll as it stood on 30th April 1935.

## (A) Rajputana States:—

Jaipur	...	...	...	...	29.	
Kotah	...	...	...	...	18.	
Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	20.	
Tonk	...	...	...	...	11.	
Bharatpur	...	...	...	...	11.	
Udaipur	...	...	...	...	7.	
Ajmer	...	...	...	...	6.	
Bundi	...	...	...	...	5.	
Alwar	...	...	...	...	3.	
Bikaner	...	...	...	...	6.	
Jhalawar	...	...	...	...	2.	
Kushalgarh	...	...	...	...	2.	
Partabgarh	—	...	...	...	1.	
Banswara	...	...	...	...	1.	
Dungarpur	...	...	...	...	2.	
Dholpur	...	...	...	...	1.	125

## (B) Central India:—

Panna	...	...	...	...	3.	
Panched	...	...	...	...	1.	
Narsingarh	...	...	...	...	1.	
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	1.	6

## (C) Other Areas:—

## (i) Rewakantha.—

Rajpipla	..	...	...	...	2.	
Baria	...	...	...	...	1.	
Lunawada	...	...	...	...	1.	
Thana Devli	...	...	...	...	1.	
Vala	...	...	...	...	1.	6

## (ii) United Provinces.—

Tehri-Garhwal	...	...	...	...	3.	
Awagarh	...	...	...	...	2.	
Balrampur	...	...	...	...	1.	6

## (iii) Punjab States Agency.—

Jind	...	...	...	...	6.	6
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## (iv) Delhi.—

Delhi	...	...	...	...	1.	1
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## (v) Bengal.—

Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	1.	1
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## (vi) Assam.—

Manipur	...	...	...	...	1.	1
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## (vii) B. &amp; O.—

Ramgarh	...	...	...	...	2.	2
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Total ... 154



Subject to the limits of its accommodation, the economic unit of the College would be represented by an enrolment between 175 and 200. The present enrolment of approximately 150 boys should at least be maintained. I cannot resist the feeling, however, that certain boys have been admitted unwisely to the College, which feeling is confirmed by the following figures :—

Classes.	No. of Kumars.	Ages.	Extreme ages.	Average age.
Post-Diploma—				
4th year ...	5	22, 22, 23, 23, 24 ... ..	22—24	22·8
3rd year ...	6	19, 20, 20, 20, 21, 22 ... ..	19—22	20·33
2nd year ...	6	19, 20, 20, 20, 22, 22 ... ..	19—22	20·50
1st year ...	12	14, 15, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 19, 19, 19, 19, 20.	14—20	17·75
Diploma Class ...	11	16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 19, 19, 19, 20, 22 ...	16—22	18·54
2nd „ ...	13	15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 17, 18, 19, 19, 19, 20	15—20	17·30
3rd „ ...	10	13, 13, 15, 16, 17, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18 ...	13—18	16·1
4th „ ...	14	11, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 16, 16, 16, 17, 19, 19	11—19	14·85
5th „ ...	13	12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 15, 15	12—15	13·15
6th „ ...	23	9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 17	9—17	12·43
7th „ ...	12	9, 9, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14, 15, 16	9—16	12·16
8th „ ...	22	8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 ... ..	8—15	10·0
Total ...	147			

In Class VIII, for example, boys of fifteen and fourteen sit alongside of boys of eight, and this wide variation in age is perpetuated all along the line. I was present at the opening session when each class was arrayed before me. The varying sizes of boys in each class became even more apparent.

If, therefore, a minimum enrolment of 150 is to be maintained and if the wide variation in the ages and attainments of boys in each class is to be reduced by well-advised admissions, the College should widen its scope of recruitment, at any rate, in the geographical sense.

5. The College is also fortunate in its buildings, which are fine and spacious both for teaching and residential purposes. I was favourably impressed by the beauty of the surroundings as well as by the care taken in maintaining the property; and also by the well-kept playing fields and by other facilities for physical exercise and recreation.

Many improvements have been made during the last year. A new Temple has been built; the premises have been fenced; the beautiful gardens have been extended; hygienic kitchens have been added.

The teaching and residential buildings, however, are so constructed that alterations in design cannot easily be effected. The small size of the class-rooms precludes material additions to their seating capacity and therefore the number in each class must remain comparatively small; the boarding houses contain comparatively small rooms and cannot therefore be conveniently transformed into dormitories.

6. A great weakness of the College is that the boarding houses are scattered over the College grounds and are so constructed that the maintenance of good discipline is by no means easy. Moreover, as these boarding houses (except Ajmer House, and Colvin House which now accommodates Post-Diploma boys) are maintained by individual States, the College, exclusive already in its rules of admission, becomes even more exclusive in its internal organisation. The inevitable tendency is for boys to lose the benefits of the full corporate life which the College should provide, and to centre their interests and activities in the limited sphere of an exclusive boarding house. The boys are thus in danger of living dual lives; one portion of the day being spent in the class-rooms and playing fields, and the other portion under the control of house masters who have little or no concern with the teaching and life of the place.

A radical cure would be for the several States to pool their resources and to hand over the control of boarding houses to the College unreservedly, save that it would not be unreasonable for those States which now maintain boarding houses to receive a guarantee that an appropriate number of vacancies in the common boarding houses shall be reserved for their nominees. The boys need not then be distributed between the boarding houses on the basis of the States to which they belong, but rather on that of age or of other suitable lines of distinction. Members of the teaching staff could similarly be distributed between the several boarding houses for the purpose of supervision. By these means, the unity of the College would be safe-guarded and its corporate life would be enriched.

7. This ideal is by no means easy of attainment but it should not be lost sight of. It is at least satisfactory that steps have already been taken in the right direction.

The boarding houses are now combined into two groups under the general control of the two senior members of the staff. Not only has discipline been improved thereby, but boarding houses have been brought into closer harmony with each other and with the College itself. The salutary effect of this innovation, however, has been lessened by the fact that the burden has fallen upon two masters only who have many other calls upon their time and energy. This innovation, therefore, cannot become really satisfactory unless and until the staff is sufficiently qualified to enable each boarding house to be placed under the supervision of a single member of the teaching staff. A well-organised residential system should be a distinguishing feature of an institution such as Mayo College.

8. An even more important innovation has been the handing over of control of boarding houses by the States to the College, which practice has been commended by the Council. It is most satisfactory that control of four of the boarding houses has already been thus handed over. This innovation should be extended to all boarding houses, not only in their own interests but also in those of the College.

9. Another grave defect in the past has been that the boarding houses, exclusive already in their field of recruitment, have become even more exclusive in consequence of the practice of individual messing. There is danger in this system that a boarding house may assume the form of a commodious hotel rather than that of an institution which preserves close contact between its residents. In addition, the abuse resulting from the employment of large numbers of private servants can scarcely be exaggerated. The presence of such servants, who receive their remuneration from sources outside the College, must always be a menace to good discipline, while the not unnatural desire of servants to please their youthful masters cannot but lead to sycophancy and other distressing defects of character.

The introduction of common messing arrangements under the direct control of the College is therefore essential to its welfare. It is an achievement that this salutary change has been introduced into as many as six of the nine boarding houses, four of these having been added since the date of the last inspection; but the College cannot be regarded as being in a really healthy condition until the practice of common messing has been made universal.

10. The College is also fortunate in the state of its finances.

In the first place, it is richly endowed. The total amount of endowments invested in securities is Rs. 13,09,000. while that of the Post-Diploma Fund is Rs. 1,83,000. In addition, certain States relieve the College from the cost of maintaining the boarding houses.

The donations promised or paid to the Jubilee Endowment Fund now amount to Rs. 3,46,250. This Fund is designed not only to strengthen the financial position of the College but also to provide an insurance against the uncertainties of the future, especially in the matter of Government grant.

11. The Revised Budget of the Mayo College Fund for 1933-34 closed with a balance of Rs. 2,66,006 as compared with one of Rs. 1,88,087 in 1932-33. The large credit balance for the year amounting to Rs. 77,919 is partially accounted for by the inclusion of an item

of Rs. 25,000 under donations to the Jubilee Endowment Fund, which should have been excluded from the reckoning. The main sources of income are :—

					Rs.
Interest on Endowments	...	...	...	...	64,930
School Fees ...	..	...	...	...	37,760
Contribution from Government	...	...	...	...	58,190
Contribution from States	...	...	...	...	4,730

The Revised Budget of the Post-Diploma Classes for 1933-34 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 1,39,192 as against Rs. 1,36,272 in the previous year. The total receipts for the year 1934-35 are estimated at Rs. 35,200 as under :—

					Rs.
Donations from Princes	...	...	...	...	15,600
Interest on unutilised amounts	...	...	...	...	7,100
Fees	...	...	...	...	12,500
					<hr/> 35,200 <hr/>

The accounts of the College are now audited by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, an innovation which has been introduced since the time of the last inspection.

12. Though the financial position of the College is generally satisfactory there are disquieting features.

Only a very small proportion of the revenue is derived from fees; by far the larger proportion is received either from interest on endowments (a stable factor) or from Government contributions (an unstable factor).

The rates of fees vary very widely. In addition to subscriptions towards the medical, games and stationery funds, boys from Rajputana pay a minimum fee of Rs. 10 *per mensem*; those from Central India pay from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 *per annum* according to the class in which each is enrolled; those outside Rajputana and Central India pay anything between Rs. 450 and Rs. 3,000 *per annum* according to the incomes of their parents. In Ajmer House boys' lodging fees range from Rs. 144 to Rs. 432 according to the income of their parents; apparently, in the States boarding houses no lodging fees are imposed.

These varying rates of fees need reconsideration. The amounts received by the College from Rajputana boys and, to a lesser extent, from Central India boys are insignificant in comparison with the services rendered. It is a sound maxim that what is not adequately paid for is not sufficiently valued and respected. Besides, the financial condition of the College would be more healthy if the fees of pupils formed a larger proportion of the revenues.

The very high fees levied from boys coming from outside Rajputana and Central India also constitute a danger. The temptation to admit such boys, however unsuitable they may be for admission, must be almost overpowering.

13. A further defect of the College lies in its staff. The College suffered a sad and severe loss through the death of Mr. G. H. Tidswell owing to a fatal motor accident; his vacancy has been temporarily filled by the appointment of Mr. H. K. Kefford, guardian to the Kumars of Dundlod State; arrangements are being made to recruit a permanent successor.

14. The staff comprises eighteen masters in all, including the Principal but excluding the separate house masters, the games staff and the physical training instructor. Assistance is also rendered by certain guardians of boys for a few periods in each week.

Numerically, a staff of eighteen masters is ample for the normal teaching requirements of 150 boys; it is possibly over-generous. In any case, provided that certain

conditions were fulfilled, the number of boys could be further increased without additions to the staff.

15. It is the more surprising, therefore, that the baneful practice of private tuition is still prevalent in spite of the efforts of the Principal to discourage it. At the time of inspection some forty boys were being assisted by private tutors. This additional assistance is often unnecessary and is an extravagance; it is also an obstacle to good class-teaching as well as to the progress of the boys concerned. An almost inevitable effect is that a boy tends to depend unduly upon others and thus loses in initiative and self-reliance. If the teaching of the College is to be placed on a firm foundation, this harmful practice should be eliminated; moreover, with the money saved the teaching could be improved as a result of higher fees, while the actual cost to the parents concerned would be materially reduced.

16. The weakness of the staff is due mainly to lack of professional skill and wide experience. Only two out of eighteen masters have received professional training; and in making recent appointments it has not been found possible to reduce this serious deficiency. If suitable recruits are not available from among those who have received training, the condition might be imposed on new recruits that they shall undergo a course of training before, or shortly after, taking up their appointments.

17. Very few members of the staff have had experience in other institutions besides Mayo College itself. There is always a danger that a master who is none too well-qualified in other respects and who spends his whole career in the same institution, may become unreceptive of new ideas and lifeless and unimaginative in the class-room.

I was confirmed in this fear by my visits to the class-rooms. The teaching, especially in the junior classes, was often lacking in professional skill. Though considerable care is devoted to the correction of exercise books, teaching by oral methods would be more desirable and effective. A boy is far more likely to avoid the repetition of a mistake which is pointed out to him at the moment of commission than he is in respect to errors corrected in an exercise book and handed to him later.

18. The lack of wide experience has recently been accentuated by the provision that each Chiefs' College shall be a self-contained unit, each with its own separate cadre of masters. There is thus little opportunity of interchange. Contracts should therefore be so arranged that the services of unsatisfactory masters can be dispensed with.

The masters are generally divided into certain grades with salaries ranging from Rs. 375—25—500; Rs. 270—26—400; Rs. 150—25—300. Promotion from one grade to another should not be regarded merely as a matter of seniority, but should be earned only by good and improving service. In some cases, it might be advisable to recruit new men to the higher grades and thus to introduce fresh blood to the staff. Similarly, annual increments should not be regarded as a matter of right. An increment withheld should be a warning signal of more drastic action to follow unless its lesson has been learnt.

19. These shortcomings of the staff are accentuated by the fact that the majority of members are still regarded as Government servants for the purpose of leave and pension. I cannot resist the feeling that the Council have thereby inherited an unfortunate legacy; and this apprehension is by no means confined to Mayo College. The question whether the Council should be in a position to dispense with the services of teachers in this category, whose work is clearly unsatisfactory, and on what conditions, is one which needs earnest and speedy consideration. A large provincial cadre can afford a number of passengers, regrettable though this be; but a College cadre of eighteen masters can retain even a single passenger only at its peril.

20. The general weakness of the staff imposes an excessive burden on the Principal. The present Principal does what he can to visit the class-rooms and to stimulate and advise the masters; he also supervises the correction of written-work; and in a number of other ways infuses energy and experience into the function of teaching. He cannot do more, but in the circumstances it is not enough.

Class syllabuses have been prepared, but they did not seem to me to be sufficiently utilised. Many masters were unable to tell me definitely how far they had reached in the syllabus, whether they were behind or before time. Teachers' diaries of the work achieved do not appear to be kept. In the teaching of a school it is necessary for each teacher to know what the man above and the man below, in particular, are doing so that all can work together as a united team.

A better plan might be for masters in each subject to meet together in what might be termed a Faculty, and to draft the syllabuses for consideration and discussion with the Principal. Staff meetings are also desirable. Even the latest recruit should have the opportunity of listening to the general discussions, and also, on occasions, of making his own humble contributions.

On the other hand, many beneficial innovations have been made as, for example the encouragement of private reading by means of the remodelling of the Library, by the provision of Post-Diploma and College Libraries and by the introduction of silent-reading periods.

21. Many of the staff are also lacking in sufficiently wide qualifications. Though a certain degree of specialisation in teaching is desirable in the senior classes, the junior classes should be taught very largely by class-masters.

I examined the time-tables of many of the classes and found in all of them a bewildering variety of masters. In many classes the number of masters exceeded double figures. Efforts should be made to counteract this defect, but the task will not be easy in view of the limited capacities of many members of the staff. A well trained and well equipped master should be able to teach a number of subjects, especially to the junior classes.

22. The capacity of the staff is overstrained by the demands of the two Post-Diploma Classes, but the staff has not been brought up to the requisite standard to meet these increased demands. The addition of two or perhaps three senior masters is urgently required. The present finances of College cannot stand this additional imposition; how is it to be attained?

23. I have already referred to the low rate of fees which are levied from many of the boys; and also to the extravagance of private tuition. There is also the practice of private guardianship to be considered; at the time of my visit there were as many as seven such guardians.

Though, in my opinion, it would be preferable for sons even of Ruling Chiefs to reside in boarding houses and to mingle freely in all College activities, such a radical step might be open to objection. It is for consideration whether the system of guardianship (if it is to be continued) should not be reviewed and be brought into closer relationship with the College itself.

24. The inclusion of Law (however rudimentary) at the Diploma stage is inadvisable. The boys should first make sure the essential foundations of general attainments. Should legal studies be attempted at a later stage, they should be taught by a man of experience in the actual working of the Courts. The services of a retired magistrate might be obtained for this purpose.

25. A word is required in respect to the Intermediate and Higher Diplomas. The intention is that these examinations shall be regarded as generally equivalent to the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, respectively, of Indian universities; and Government have already recognised them as such for the purpose of admitting candidates to Government services. University legislation in India, however, precludes a university from admitting to post-graduate courses those who are not graduates; and, excepting possibly a few categories of persons which do not apply to Mayo College, only those who have studied in affiliated colleges are admitted to degree examinations.

The only solution of the difficulty, therefore, would be for Mayo College to apply for affiliation to Agra University, in whose jurisdiction Ajmer lies; but the road is by no



means easy. Though the Post-Diploma Classes are located in separate buildings, both teaching and residential, affiliation is not readily accorded to an institution, which includes primary and secondary classes. The present weakness of the staff, both in numbers and in qualifications, presents further obstacles.

It is also for consideration whether an attempt to gain affiliation would be advisable. The courses would have to be accommodated to the requirements of the University, and much of the real objective of the College might be blurred. The question also arises whether the teaching and financial resources of the College should be dissipated by an attempt to pass beyond the natural frontiers of a well-organised school.

The provision of facilities for preparing for the Intermediate Diploma Examination, however, is a different matter. In the United Provinces, this stage of education is rightly considered as being within the scope of the school course; and Mayo College should most certainly provide for a complete school course. It should not be difficult to provide that success in the Intermediate Diploma Examination shall be a qualification for admission to the degree courses of a University; I understand that the University of Allahabad has already agreed to such a proposal.

26. In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the life and vitality which permeate the activities of the College. I value the record of achievement and the high position which the College now holds; I also visualise the rich scope which lies before the College. It is because I appreciate these facts that I have drawn attention to certain changes which seem to be essential to the right development of the College.

G. ANDERSON,

*Educational Commissioner with the*

*Dated the 8th May 1934.*

*Government of India.*

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It is probable I think that, sooner or later, Mayo College will be firmly established as the premier, if not the only, Chiefs' College in India. The suggestions made therefore are designed to consolidate the position of Mayo College as the All-India Institution for the education of the future Rulers of Indian States and of members of Ruling Houses.

Mayo College already has 24 boys from outside Rajputana, and the General Council might shortly consider the desirability of opening membership of the Council to all Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India. It will be generally conceded, I think, that 90 per cent. of boys educated in Mayo College will become, in the course of time, either Rulers or members of the administration of States or holders of Estates, and will otherwise adopt a military career or join one of the Imperial Services. I am doubtful therefore of the wisdom or necessity of continuing the endeavour to secure affiliation with a University. I understand that it is one of the dearest wishes of every Indian boy, including those of the princely classes, to become a B.A. or LL.B., but while the fulfilment of such an ambition cannot materially advance the careers which so high a percentage of Mayo College boys will be called upon to fill, we are, by providing local facilities for the attainment of such academic distinctions, offering a not altogether desirable incentive to a class whose mental vigour and general outlook is likely to be impaired by the concentrated application to higher studies which the passing of University degrees involve. As matters stand at present the Higher Diploma qualification which boys can secure at Mayo College after the four years prescribed course is equivalent to a University Degree for purposes of admissibility to the examinations for the Imperial Services, and this should suffice. Mayo College is now situated in the jurisdiction of Agra University by legislation enacted in the United Provinces, but I understand that the educational authorities in the United Provinces have set their faces against affiliation with Agra University. Subject however to a minor hitch which the Educational Commissioner thinks can be overcome, they are prepared to allow boys who have passed the Intermediate Diploma Examination at Mayo College to enter any Government College which is already affiliated with Agra University in order to take their two years course before admission to Agra University. Personally I doubt whether the average type of boy in the Mayo College or his parent will ever agree to a course of

study at a Government College after leaving Mayo College, but this avenue is at least open to those who are determined to obtain a Degree.

2. If it is decided to pursue the idea of affiliation with a University I would welcome affiliation with Delhi University in preference to Agra University.

3. It must be accepted I think that the English language, spoken and written is an essential attainment for Rulers and prominent members of the Ruling families of Indian States. It is not a question of wishing to see English the predominating medium of expression in India at the expense of the Vernaculars. It is the realization that a Prince who has not an adequate command of this language will be seriously handicapped not only in his official relations but in his social intercourse with his fellow Princes. I understand that the medium of instruction in the lower classes of Mayo College is that in which the boy concerned has the greatest facility of expression. In other words it can be in English or in Hindi or in any other Vernacular in which the boy can make his meaning clear; and that in the upper classes the medium of instruction in all subjects is English. I have no quarrel with this arrangement which is probably the best devisable. It is very necessary however to guard against bad habits in regard to the speaking of English, and I doubt therefore, though I am by no means certain, whether it is altogether sound to encourage, out-and-out, the speaking of conversational English amongst the boys themselves. No one acquainted with India can be unaware of the fact that the quaintness and distortion to which the English language is put on many Indian lips is due to an excessive love of practising it on every sort of irregular occasion, and to a passion for experimenting with its possibilities. Except therefore when under the direct supervision of pure English speaking masters I would be inclined to lay stress on the need of reading sound English literature rather than on private intercourse as a means of improving a boy's command of the English language. Debates and a constant check of bad pronunciation and ungrammatical utterance are probably the best methods of promoting the speaking of good English.

4. I was rather surprised to notice boys whom I know to be poles asunder in intellectual capacity and education working side by side in the same class. I understand that the bright boys of a class are not necessarily held back by weak boys in the same class. I fully realise that it is difficult, if not impossible, to refuse admission to boys of a certain class and standing, but I would suggest that as far as possible only those boys should be admitted who would be likely to benefit by the life of the place, and it might be found practicable to inaugurate special classes for backward boys outside the normal curriculum. I cannot think that it is sound to associate very backward boys with boys of average or super average intellect and ability. The result may be negative in the case of the weak boys, but it detracts from the competitive spirit and is open on psychological grounds to objection.

5. The undesirable practice of private tuition, although it has been reduced, is still far too prevalent in Mayo College. The Principal agrees with this remark but has shown how difficult it is for him to stop it. In an institution such as Mayo College it is particularly necessary that the practice of private tuition should be absolutely forbidden except in rare cases with the specific sanction of the Principal. I do not propose to dilate in a report of this nature on the obvious reasons for holding the practice to be obnoxious.

6. I learnt with very considerable surprise that the annual fees for each boy belonging to Rajputana, of which there are roughly 125 out of 150, are only Rs 267 including games and medical attendance, etc. This fee excludes living charges which in the case of the average boy, who does not keep polo ponies and expensive motor cars, amount to roughly Rs. 100 per month, and less if he has joined a common mess. The fees charged in the case of boys joining the College from elsewhere than Rajputana are much higher and vary according to the income and status of each boy's parent. There is a good case for bringing the annual tuitional fees of boys drawn from Rajputana up to Rs. 500 and the extra income thereby derived can be very well spent. I am aware that certain States make annual contributions to the College.

7. It is in consonance with the remarks which I introduced at the beginning of this report anent the primary function of Mayo College that I touch upon the question of developing the natural intelligence, manners and deportment, and the steps taken to give boys some grounding in the principles of general administration. As regards deportment there is nothing to be said except the utmost praise. As regards intelligence I should say that the boys of the Mayo College, within the limits of their individual mental equipment, are more highly developed in this sense than boys of the same age elsewhere; I am confident that the Principal and his staff do as much as they possibly can to sharpen this quality. Administrative principles should be implanted on a firm foundation of general knowledge. As far as possible, therefore, and to the extent the syllabuses allow, training in administration, accountancy and such like subjects should come as late as possible. The ideal in my opinion would be to institute a special course in such subjects after the Intermediate Diploma has been passed, or even after the Higher Diploma. Still better perhaps would be an arrangement whereby boys on leaving Mayo College were given a 6 months course in a district. It is essential that boys who are to succeed to careers which have been outlined already should have rudimentary training in the subjects under discussion, and I cannot agree that a young LL.B. with no practical experience of law as practised in the courts, still less of practical administration, is the right man, in the circumstances, to instruct. I strongly advocate the engagement of a man who has spent his life as an administrator. A retired Deputy Collector, provided his social antecedents were satisfactory, would seem to be the best type to discharge tuition of this nature.

8. In Mayo College teaching is practically exclusively by subject. In my opinion, a good master can teach boys up to the age of 12 or 13 years in any subject, and I would advocate the system of class instruction in the case of the junior half of Mayo College. Small boys would gain in confidence, and a master who was constantly with them in all subjects would learn their weakness and particular aptitudes which cannot be the case where a master takes a class in one subject only, or possibly two, three or four times a week.

9. I now wish to turn to the organisation of the College and to the teaching staff. What the Principal has achieved in two years to eradicate the old prevailing practices, such as private feeding arrangements in the hands and under the superintendence of palace officials, etc., is probably unparalleled. In Rajputana, in the home of conservatism and feudalism, in the face of opposition from many powerful forces on whose goodwill the existence of the College largely depends, Mr. Stow, in the short time he has been Principal, has already established common messing rooms in six houses, and it is hoped that his perseverance will succeed in developing the idea, and thereby regularising the domestic arrangements of the College under his direct supervision and control.

10. The foregoing remarks are evidence, if such were needed for the eyes of those who knew Mayo College two years ago and see it to-day, of the great deal of time which the Principal has to devote to his administrative duties. On the other hand, although these duties are essential, and have had to be carried out, and will continue to require the devotion of the Principal, the fact remains that the higher ranks of the qualified educational staff are dangerously thin, and it is a question whether the teaching of the boys, as also the training and the keeping up to the mark of the teaching staff does not suffer through the Principal's administrative pre-occupations. The solution would appear to lie in adjusting the functions of the Vice-Principal to accord more to those of a Head Master. His sole task would be to train masters and to teach pupils. All purely teaching matters would be under his charge, subject to the control of the Principal. He would lay down the syllabuses and arrange informal consultations between masters. If this suggestion were found to be impracticable or unsound, I would recommend that the Principal should delegate all his administrative functions to a member of the staff less qualified than he to impart training and instruction. In this connection I am inclined to think that masters, especially the Indian masters, do not "get together" enough. I understand that they have a Common Room, but I doubt if, and the Principal does not deny my doubt, masters really use such opportunities for exchanging ideas, for consulting together and discussing the subjects and the pupils on which they are engaged. I would like to see informal discussions of this nature

at least once a week under the chairmanship of the Headmaster, and especially would I like to see a general meeting and consultation on a large scale at the beginning of each term, which I understand does not at present take place.

11. The Educational Commissioner and myself are both inclined to think that the Principal bears too much on his own shoulders, and that decentralisation in some form is required. The above suggestion of Headmastership is designed in part to achieve this object. At present Mayo College depends too much on the energies of one man.

12. If the Working Committee, on the considered advice of the Principal, is dissatisfied with the competence of any Indian master who is a Government servant, it should, in fairness to Mayo College, which is no longer a Government run institution, be able to remove him from the College staff.

13. I am inclined to think there are too many optional subjects, but this is a matter on which the Educational Commissioner is more competent to speak than I am.

14. In view of the importance which must be attached to the acquisition of good English, I must stress the need for a strong English personnel on the permanent staff, who would also be available as guardians.

If any well disposed Darbar, who could afford to do so, were to guarantee funds over a specific period for the engagement of one or two young English masters recruited from the Universities of England in addition to the existing permanent English staff, the advantage to Mayo College would be very great.

15. In my opinion the Principal's concurrence to the appointment of private guardians to boys at Mayo College should be invariably required, and due consideration should be paid to the academic qualifications of such private guardians at the time of their selection. At present it cannot be said that the competence of the English guardians to impart instruction is in any way adequate, except in the teaching of English.

16. I trust I may be allowed to express the hope that the Political Department of the Government of India will continue to take a keen and active interest in the welfare of this institution. In this connection the appointment of Political Officer as a member of the Governing Council should not in any circumstances be allowed to lapse into a casual formality. The officer so appointed should be as senior as may be possible, and selected with a view to the length of time in which he will retain the appointment and will enable him to remain a member of the General Council.

17. I have a very clear sense of the great improvements which Mr. Stow has succeeded in effecting in the short time he has been in his present post. The tone of the College is quite remarkable and any visitor to the College leaves with an acute sense of the *esprit de corps* and pleasant atmosphere which pervade the whole College.

D. G. H. DE LA FARGUE,

*Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the*

*Governor-General, Rajputana.*

*Dated the 14th April 1934.*

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## APPENDIX G.

### Officers and Prize and Cup Winners.

#### POST-DIPLOMA DEPUTIES.

4th Year	... Rao Himmat Singh of Garhi, Banswara.
3rd Year	.. Thakur Shyam Karan of Seora, Jaipur.
2nd Year	... Apji Amar Singh of Koela, Kotah.
1st Year	... Apji Kalyan Singh of Koela, Kotah.

#### SCHOOL MONITORS.

Kanwar Gopal Singh of Bharatpur.
Maharaj Kumar Narendra Singh of Panna, C. I.
Maharaj Kumar Indrajitendra Narain of Cooch-Behar, Bengal.
Thakur Guman Singh of Gudha, Jaipur.
Kanwar Durjan Sal of Dabri, Kotah.

#### GAMES CAPTAINS.—COLLEGE.

Riding	... Squadron Commander—Rao Himmat Singh of Garhi, Banswara.
Polo	... Maharaj Kumar Narendra Singh of Panna, C. I.
Cricket	... Rao Himmat Singh of Garhi, Banswara.
Hockey	... Bhanwar Dashrath Singh of Kunadi, Kotah.
Football	... Nil.
Tennis	... Kanwar Harbhan Singh of Bharatpur.
Squash	... Thakur Shyam Karan of Seora, Jaipur.

#### GAMES CAPTAINS.—SCHOOL.

Cricket	... Maharaj Kumar Narendra Singh of Panna, C. I.
Hockey	... Maharaj Kumar Narendra Singh of Panna, C. I.
Football	... Maharaj Kumar Narendra Singh of Panna, C. I.
Tennis	... Maharaj Kumar Narendra Singh of Panna, C. I.
Squash	... Sahibzada Mohammad Ismail Ali Khan of Tonk.
Athletic Sports.	Maharaj Kumar Narendra Singh of Panna, C. I.

#### SPECIAL PRIZES.

##### Post-Diploma Classes.—

English	... Final	... Thakur Shyam Karan of Seora, Jaipur.
	Inter	... Bhanwar Jaswant Singh of Gainta, Kotah.
History	... Final	... Maharaj Zalim Singh of Bhatkhera, Narsingarh, C. I.
	Inter	... Thakur Kalyan Singh of Anta, Kotah.
Law	... Final	... Sardar Mohammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk.
	Inter	... Bhanwar Jaswant Singh of Gainta, Kotah.
Economics	... Final	... Maharaj Zalim Singh of Bhatkhera, Narsingarh, C. I.
	Inter	... Apji Amar Singh of Koela, Kotah.

##### School Classes.—

		Seniors.	Juniors.
		Dip. II, III, IV.	V, VI, VII, VIII, IX.
English	...	Maharaj Kumar Indrajitendra Narain of Cooch-Behar, Bengal...	Maharaj Shiv Prasad Singh of Bundi, Maharaj Harish Chandra Singh of Gangta, Lunawada.
General Knowledge	...	Kanwar Ajit Singh of Bikaner	Rajkumar Hira Singh of Baria.
History	...	Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Garhi, Alwar	Thakur Fateh Singh of Mewasa, Tonk.
Geography	...	Sahibzada Abdul Hai Khan of Tonk	Kanwar Prithi Singh of Jodhpur.
Mathematics	...	Thakur Guman Singh of Gudha, Jaipur	Kanwar Puran Singh of Bharatpur.
Science	...	Kanwar Duleep Singh of Rajpipla	No prize.
Vernacular	...	Kanwar Bharat Singh of Bharatpur	Thakur Pratap Singh of Bidasar, Bikaner.
Sanskrit	...	Tika Manbendra Shah of Tehri-Garhwal, U.P.	No prize.
Administration	...	Yuvraj Rajbir Singh of Jind, Punjab...	No prize.
Drawing	...	No prize	Sardar Khushwant Singh of Badrukhan, Jind, Punjab.
Religion	...	Kanwar Digvijaypal Singh of Awagarh, U.P.	Kanwar Devi Singh of Mandawa, Jaipur.

Fanshawe History and Geography prize	...	...	To be awarded on the results of the Diploma Examination
Holland Medal for English	...	...	Maharajkumar Indrajitendra Narain of Cooh-Behar Bengal.
			Kanwar Shardul Vikram Shah of Tehri-Garhwal, U. P.
Reynolds Medal for best All-round Improvement	...	Sardar Baljit Singh of Jind, Punjab.	

## CLASS PRIZES.

Post-Diploma 3rd year	...	Thakur Shyam Karan of Seora, Jaipur.
1st "	...	Kanwar Kamakshya Narayan Singh of Ramgarh (B. & O.)
School Classes II.	...	Kanwar Shardul Bikram Shah of Tehri-Garhwal, U. P.
" III.	...	Kanwar Vikram Singh of Rohet, Marwar.
" IV.	...	Kanwar Duleep Singh of Rajpipla.
" V.	...	Maharaj Shiv Prasad Singh of Bundi.
" VI. A.	...	Thakur Fateh Singh of Mewasa, Tonk.
" VI. B.	...	Kanwar Sajjan Singh of Bagri, Marwar.
" VII.	...	Kanwar Purn Singh of Bharatpur.
" VIII.	...	Thakur Vijai Singh of Kundla, Jhalawar.
" IX.	...	Bhanwar Shiv Raj Singh of Kunadi, Kotah.

## INTER-HOUSE CUPS.

## WINNERS.

Narsingarh Athletic Shield	...	...	...	South.
Portman Cricket Cup for Seniors	...	...	...	West.
Tehri Cricket Cup for Juniors	...	...	...	South.
Oel Hockey Cup for Seniors	...	...	...	West.
Oel Hockey Cup for Juniors	...	...	...	South
Bikaner Football Cup for Seniors	...	...	...	South
Tehri Football Cup for Juniors	...	...	...	South
Victor-Narayan Tennis Doubles Cup	...	...	...	Jaipur House.
Bharatpur Physical Training Cup	...	...	...	West.
Partabgarh Athletic Sports Cup	...	...	...	North & West House Equal.
Victor-Narayan Tag-of-War Cup for Seniors	...	...	...	North
Danta Tag-of-War Cup for Juniors	...	...	...	North
Dungarpur Half Section Tent-peggling Cup	...	...	...	Jaipur House B.
Gibson Half Section Jumping Cup	...	...	...	Jodhpur House B.
Gopal Singh's Swimming Cup	...	...	...	South

## INDIVIDUAL ATHLETIC CUPS AND PRIZES.

H. E. the Viceroy's Medal for the Best All-round Athlete	...	Maharaj Kumar Narendra Singh of Panna, C. I.
Limdi Cup for the Best All-round Athlete Junior	...	Kanwar Madan Singh of Danta, Jaipur.
Panna Cup for Horsemastership	...	No Award.
Riding Championship Reynolds Cup	...	Maharaj Kumar Pashpendra Singh of Panna, C. I.
Riding II Division Prize	...	Kanwar Shardul Vikram Shah of Tehri-Garhwal, U. P.
Riding III Division Prize	...	Bhanwar Keshav Sen of Kharwa, Ajmer-Merwara.
Sahibzada Sadiq Ali Khan Post-Diploma Tennis Doubles Cup	...	Maharaj Pradyumna Singh of Dungarpur and Kanwa
Maharaj Sangram Singh Post-Diploma Handicap Tennis Singles Cup	...	Kamakshya Narain Singh of Ramgarh.
Tennis Championship for Seniors	...	Bhanwar Jaswant Singh of Gainta, Kotah.
Tennis Championship for Juniors	...	Sahibzada Mohammed Ismail Ali Khan of Tonk.
Kunadi Shooting Cup	...	Bhanwar Laxman Singh of Kunadi, Kotah.
Willington Squash Racquets Cup	...	Apji Kalyan Singh of Koela, Kotah.
Kishengarh Squash Racquets Cup for Runner-up	...	Sahibzada Mohammed Ismail Ali Khan of Tonk.
Squash Racquets III Division Prize	...	Kanwar Balbhadra Singh of Raghogarh, Gwalior.
Squash Racquets IV Division Prize	...	Raja Yashwant Singh of Sumel, Jaipur.
Athletic Sports Championship Cup A. Division	...	Kanwar Duleep Singh of Rajpipla, Rewakantha.
Athletic Sports Championship Cup B. Division	...	Maharaj Kumar Indrajitendra Narain of Cooh-Behar Bengal.
Vice-Principal's Athletic Sports Championship Cup C. Division	...	Kanwar Raghubir Singh of Dundlod, Jaipur.
Vice-Principal's Athletic Sports Championship Cup D. Division	...	Tika Manbendra Shah of Tehri-Garhwal, U. P.
Principal's Medal for the Best Trier	...	Kanwar Purn Singh of Bharatpur.
	...	Thakur Vijai Singh of Kundla, Jhalawar.